

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by

HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
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Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

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August 6, 1860.

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Price—75 cts. per quire.
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LAWYER'S BRIEFS

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

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Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, Jr.
JOHN M. HARLAN.
Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN

Attorneys at Law.

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—1f.

J. M. GRAY,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and

Lucia Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.
Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.*

Grant Green, Auditor, Frankfort.
C. Bailey, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.
Uberto Kenon, Clerk, Frankfort.
Isaac Wingate, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.
B. F. Johnson, Clerk, Frankfort.
F. H. Overton, Clerk, Frankfort.
John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.
Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.
Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.
J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Philip Swigert, Frankfort.
John M. Todd, Frankfort.
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ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC READER.

Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.

Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.
James T. Bramlette, Asst. Adj. Gen., Frankfort.
Charles Hayden, Clerk, Frankfort.
Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.
Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.
Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.
James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.
W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.
Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.
Belvid J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.
Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.
James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.
Leelle Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bardwell.
2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.
3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.
4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.
6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, New Castle.
9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.
10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.
11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.
13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.
14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCELLORS.

4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.
7th Dist.—Henry Frittle, Louisville.
Henry Stocky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

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1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.
2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.
3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.
4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.
5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.
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8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.
10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarkburg.
11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.
13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Winchester.
14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

*NOTE.—The new Auditor, WM. T. SAMUEL, Esq., does not go into office until the first Monday in January, 1864, consequently we make no change in the Directory of that Department.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VAN WINKLE.
BRAMLETTE & VAN WINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VAN WINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863—by.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

IS CONDUCTED by an able and complete faculty, and is always open for the reception of visitors or pupils, being in perpetual session. Full particulars sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

THOS. J. BRYANT.

August 12, 1863—3m.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1863, the Accommodation Train will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M.

Oct. 30, 1863. SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO'S WHOLESALE COLUMN! CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We have now in Store the largest Stock of

DRY GOODS

AT

WHOLESALE

Ever brought to

THE WEST!

Our Goods were purchased and orders placed early in July, when prices were 10 to 25 per cent. lower than the

PREVAILING RATES OF TO-DAY

We are thus enabled to sell at

LOWER PRICES

Than can NOW be purchased in New York.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

SILKS & DRESS GOODS

AT

WHOLESALE

We have the largest Stock of

RICH SILKS & DRESS GOODS

IN

CINCINNATI,

Which we offer to Merchants at

LOW PRICES!

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

FRENCH MERINOS,
MAGENTA MERINOS,
AZULINE MERINOS,
COBURGS,
MODE ALPACAS,
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POIL DE CHEVRES,
WOOLEN PLAIDS,
FRENCH REPPS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
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L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

COR. FIFTH AND VINE

We have in Store,

AT WHOLESALE!

TEN THOUSAND

SHAWLS.

AT LOW PRICES.

WATERVLEIT SQUARE SHAWLS,
WATERVLEIT DRAB SHAWLS,
WATERVLEIT LONG SHAWLS,
WATERVLEIT MOURNING SHAWLS,
MIDDLESEX SHAWLS,
MIDDLESEX MOURNING SHAWLS,
NEW STYLE STRIPED SHAWLS,
RICH PLaid SHAWLS,
BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE.

6,000

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BRUNNEN'S SKIRTS,
WASHINGTON SKIRTS,
ENGLISH SKIRTS.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

PORTSMOUTH B., PORTSMOUTH P.,
ATTAGUNAN XX, GREENE, WHITE ROCK,
RHODE ISLAND, RED BANK 7-8
and 4-4 Hudson.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

American Crash

AT WHOLESALE.

20 Bales

BLEACHED AND BROWN,

AT LOW PRICES.

Russia Crash

BY THE BALE.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

TABLE LINENS,

AT WHOLESALE.

7-4 Bleached Damask, 7-5 Snow Drop,
8-4 Bleached Damask, 8-4 Snow Drop, Damask
Towels, Bordered Towels.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

EMBROIDERED

GOLLARS AND SETS,

MALTESSE LACE COLLARS,
LACE SLEEVES,
LACE SETS,
EDGINGS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

Merchants will find it greatly advantageous to examine our stock of goods before purchasing.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Sept. 26, 1862

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Liverpool and London Fire & Life

INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 2d March, 1858.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located in Liverpool, England.

CAPITAL.

The amount of its Capital Stock, is, authorized, \$10,000,000 00

The amount of the Capital Stock paid up, is, with surplus fund, 6,559,526 00

ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand, in Banks and on demand, \$232,541 76

2. Real estate unincumbered, 130,000 00

3. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate worth, 635,400 00

4. Debts due the Company for premiums and in the hands of Agents and course of transmission, 78,042 09

5. The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, per vouchers accompanying—how secured, and the rate of interest thereon, to-wit: 46,000 00

6. United States 6 per cent. Stock, of 1861, 49,783 23

7. All other securities, 49,783 23

Total assets of the Company \$1,222,027 66

LIABILITIES.

1. The amount of Liabilities, due and not due, to Banks and other Creditors—none.

2. Losses, unadjusted and Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof, 773,140 25

3. All other claims against the Company—none.

Total Liabilities, 773,140 25

STATE OF NEW YORK.

City and County of New York, ss.

Henry Grinnell, Deputy Chairman, and Alfred Pell, Resident Secretary, of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each solemnly swears, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds, or in Mortgages on unincumbered Real Estate, worth more than the same is mortgaged for; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; that the mortgages above described have not been assigned, nor in any manner released or impaired by said Company; and that they are the above described officers of the said Insurance Company.

HENRY GRINNELL, Deputy Ch'm.

ALFRED PELL, Resident Sec'y.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Commissioner for Kentucky, in and for said county of New York, State of New York, this 21st day of January, A. D., 1863.

[L. S.] DAN. SEIXAS,
Com'r for Ky. in N. Y.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
Frankfort, March 21, 1863.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal the [L. S.] day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

No. 102—Renewal.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
Frankfort, 21st March, 1863.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY That Jno. B. Temple, as Agent of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, of Liverpool, England, at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1858, and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Jno. B. Temple, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance in this State of Kentucky, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L. S.] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

JOHN B. TEMPLE, Agent,
Frankfort.

March 25, 1863—2w.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that a negro man named BOB, the property of Thomas Harris, was sentenced to be hung on the 11th of December next, for the murder of Johnson Harris, who has made his escape from the Union county jail, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said BOB, and his delivery to the Jailor of Union county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 17th day of Nov., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

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IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 17th day of Nov., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1863.

Home Influence.

"Who's that, I wonder?" said Mrs. Seaburn, as she heard a ring at the basement door.

"Ah—it's Marshall," returned her husband, who had looked out of the window and recognized the grocer's cart.

But before Mrs. Seaburn could answer, the door of the sitting-room was opened and one of the domestics looked in and asked:

"What'll I do with the demijohns, mum?" "Demijohns!" repeated Mrs. Seaburn. "Let them sit in the hall and I'll attend to them," interposed the husband.

"Henry, what have you sent home now?" the wife asked, after the domestic had gone. "Some nice brandy," replied Henry.

Coras Seaburn glanced at the clock and then looked down upon the floor. There was a cloud on her fair brow and it was very evident that something lay heavily upon her heart. Presently she walked to the wall and pulled the bell-cord, and the summons was answered by the chambermaid.

"Are George and Charles in their room?" "Yes, ma'am."

"Tell them it is school time."

The girl went out and in a little while two boys entered the sitting-room, with their books under their arms and their caps in their hands. They were bright, happy, healthy fellows, with goodness and truth stamped upon their rosy faces and the light of free consciences gleaming in their sparkling eyes.

George was thirteen years of age and Charles eleven, and those two parents had reason to be proud of them. The boys kissed their mother and gave a happy "good morning" to their father, and then went away to school.

"Coras," said Mr. Seaburn, some time after the boys had gone, "what makes you so sober?"

"Sober?" repeated the wife, looking up.

"Yes. You have been sober and nice ever since the grocer came."

"Do you ask me to tell you why?"

"Of course I do."

"Well, Henry, I am sorry that you have had that spirit brought into the house."

"Pooh, what's the use in talking so, Coras? You wouldn't have me to do without it, would you?"

"Yes."

"Why—what do you mean?"

"I mean that I would cut clear from the stuff now and forever."

"But—Coras—you are wild. What should we do at our dinner parties without wine?"

"Do as others do who have it not."

"But, mercy, what would people say? Are you afraid I—no, I won't ask so foolish a question."

"Ask it, Henry. Let us speak plainly, now that we have commenced."

"Well, I was about to ask if you were afraid that I should ever—drink too much."

"That's not a fair question, Henry. I was not thinking of that at all. But I will answer it by and by. You have no fixed appetite for it now?"

"Of course not."

"Then it would not cost you any effort of will to abstain from its use?"

"Nor a particle."

"And you only have it in your house, and serve it to your friends and drink it yourself because it's fashionable—or, in other words, you do it because others do it?"

"I do it because," said Mr. Seaburn, hesitating some in the choice of language, "because it would appear very odd, and ridiculous and very fanatical not to do it." This last was spoken emphatically.

"But," pursued Mrs. Seaburn, with the calmness and assurance of right, "you would not do what you were convinced was wrong out of respect to any considerations, would you?"

"You know I would not, Coras. This question of temperance, I know, is one in the abstract, and I am willing to live up to it, as I understand it, but I am not te-total-er."

"Henry," said his wife, with an earnest look into his face, "will you answer me a few questions, and answer them honestly and truly, without equivocation or evasion?"

"Ah, there you have it, Henry. It does have its charms, as the deadly snake is said to have, and as other vices have. But I see you are in a hurry."

"It's time I was in the store."

"I will detain you but a moment longer, Henry. Just answer me a few more questions. Now call to mind all the families of your acquaintance; think of all the domestic circles you have known from your school-boy days to the present. Run your thoughts through the various homes where you have been intimate. Do this, and tell me if in any one instance you ever knew a single joy to be planted by the hearthstone from the wine-cup? Did you ever know one item of good to flow to a family from its use?"

"No. I cannot say that I ever did; not as you mean."

"And now answer me again. Think of those homes once more. Call to memory the playmates of your childhood; think of the homes they have made; think of other homes; think of the firesides where all you have known dwell and tell me if you have seen any sorrows flow from the wine-cup? Have you seen any great griefs planted by the intoxicating bowl upon the hearthstone?"

Henry Seaburn did not answer, for there passed before him such grim specters of sorrow and grief that he shuddered at the mental vision. He saw the youth cut down in the hour of promise; he saw the gray head fall in dishonor; he saw hearts broken; he saw homes made desolate; he saw affection wither and die, and saw noble intellects stricken down! Good Heaven! what sights he saw as he unrolled the canvas of his memory.

"Henry," whispered the wife, moving to his side and winding one arm gently around his neck, "we have two boys. They are growing to be men. They are noble, generous and warm-hearted. They love their home and honor their parents. They are here to form those characters, to receive those impressions which shall be the basis upon which their future well or woe must rest. Look at them! O, think of them! Think of them doing battle in the great struggle of life before them. Shall they carry out from their homes one evil influence? Shall they, in time to come, fall by the wayside, cut down by the demon of the cup, and, in their dying hour, curse the example whence they derived the appetite?"

For such children—for our children—for those two boys—for the memories we would have them cherish of their home—for the good old age they may reach—let us cast this thing out now and forever!"

Coras kissed her husband as she ceased speaking, and then he rose to his feet but made no reply.

"Henry, you are not offended?"

"No," he said. He returned her kiss and without another word left the house and went to his store.

How strangely did circumstances work to keep the idea his wife had given him alive in his mind. That very morning he met a youth, the son of one of his wealthy friends in a state of wild intoxication; and, during the forenoon, he heard that the young Aaron G— had died at sea. He knew that Aaron had been sent away from home that he might be reclaimed.

After the bank had closed and as Henry Seaburn was thinking of going to his dinner, he received a note through the penny post. It was from a medical friend and contained a request that he would call at the hospital on his way home. The hospital was not much out of his way and he stopped there.

"There is a man in one of the lower wards who wishes to see you," said the doctor.

"Does he know me?" asked Seaburn.

"He says he does."

"What is his name?"

"He won't tell us. He goes by the name of Smith; but I am satisfied that such is not his name. He is in the last stage of consumption and delirium. He has lucid intervals, but they do not last long. He has been here a week. He was picked up in the street and brought here. He heard your name and said he knew you once."

Mr. Seaburn went to the room where the patient lay and looked at him; surely he never knew that man. "There must be some mistake," he said.

"The invalid heard him and opened his eyes—such bloodshot, sunken, unearthly-looking eyes."

"Harry," he whispered, trying to lift himself upon his elbow, "is this Harry Seaburn?"

"That is my name."

"And don't you know me?"

"I am sure I do not." And he would have said he did not wish to, only the man seemed so utterly miserable that he would not wound what little feeling he might have left.

"Have you forgotten your old playmate in boyhood, Harry—your friend in other years—your chum in college?"

"What!" gasped Seaburn, starting back aghast, for a glimmer of the truth burst upon him. "This is not Alec Lomborg?"

"All that is left of him, my Hal," returned the fellow, putting forth his wasted, skeleton hand smiling a faint, quivering-dying smile. "Ah, PATER, PATER!"

"Alexander Lomborg!" said Harry, gazing into the bloated, disfigured face before him.

"You wouldn't have known me, Hal?"

"Good heavens, no!"

"I know that I am altered. Altered! Ah, Hal, 'tis transit gloria mundi!"

"But, Alec," cried Seaburn, "how is this? Why are you here?"

"Rum, Hal, Rum! I'm about done for. But I wanted to see you. They told me you lived not far away; and I would look upon one friend before I die."

"But I heard you were practising in your profession, Alec, and doing well."

"So I did well when I practised, Hal. I have made some pleas, but I have given up all that."

"And your father, where is he?"

"Don't mention him, Hal. We've broken. I don't know him, he taught me to drink! Aye, he taught me and then he turned the cold shoulder to me when I drank too much. But I'm going, Hal, going—going."

Henry Seaburn gazed into the horrible face and remembered what its owner had been—the son of wealthy parents; the idol of a fond mother; the favorite at school, at play, and at college; a light of intellect and physical beauty, and a noble, generous friend.

And now, alas!

"Alec, can I help you?"

"Yes." And the poor fellow started higher up from his pillow, and something of the old light struggled for a moment in his eye.

"Pray for me, Hal. Pray for my soul; pray that I may go where my mother is. She won't disown her boy. She could not have done it had she lived. O, she was a good mother, Hal. Thank God, she didn't live to see this! Pray for me—pray—pray! Let me go to her!"

As the wasted man sunk back, he fell to weeping and in a moment more one of his

paroxysms came on and he began to rave. He thought Henry was his father and he cursed him and cursed the habit that had been fastened upon him under that father's influence. But Henry could not stop to listen. With an aching heart he turned away and left the hospital. He could not go home to dinner then; he walked down town and got dinner there. At night he went to the hospital again. He would inquire of his friend, if he did not see him.

"Poor fellow!" said the physician, "he never came out of that fit; he died in half an hour after you went out."

It was dark when Henry Seaburn reached his home.

"You didn't tell Bridget where to put those demijohns, Henry," said his wife. She had not noticed his face, for the gas was burning but dimly.

"Ah, I forgot. Come down with me, Coras, and we'll find a place for them."

His wife followed him down into the basement, and, one by one, he took the demijohns and carried them to the rear yard and there he emptied their contents into the sewer. Then he broke the vessels into pieces with his foot, and bade Bridget have the dirt man take the fragments away in the morning. Not one word had he spoken to his wife all this while, nor did she speak to him. He returned to the sitting room where the boys were at their books, and took a seat upon one of their tete-a-tetes.

He called his wife and children about him and then he told them the story of Alexander Lomborg.

"And now, my loved ones," he added, laying his hands upon the heads of his boys "I have made a solemn vow that, henceforth, my children shall find no such influence at their home. They shall never have occasion to curse the example of their father. I will touch the wine-cup no more forever. What say you, my boys, will you join me in the sacred pledge?"

They joined him with a glad, gushing willingness, for their hearts were full and their sympathies all turned, by a mother's careful love, to right.

"And you, Coras?"

"Yes, yes!" she cried. "And may the holy lesson of this hour never be forgotten. Oh, God, let it rest as an angel of mercy upon my boys. Let it be a light to their feet in the time of temptation. And so shall they bless through life the influence they carry with them from their home."

Scenes at the Battle of Gettysburg.

We some time since copied from a Baltimore paper a notice of the courageous and loyal Misses Callows, two young ladies of that city, in connexion with the battle of Gettysburg, where they were attending the Oak Ridge Seminary for young ladies.

Since then we have seen a letter from the principal, Miss Carrie Sheades, herself, as we are informed, an interesting and superior young lady. We extract the most interesting portion of this letter. After speaking of the courage of the young ladies during the battle—their assistance in relieving the sufferings of the wounded, when no surgeon could be obtained—she says:

"It makes me sad to recount the scenes of the battle, yet there are some pleasant incidents connected with it—one of which I will mention."

"When our forces retreated from Seminary Ridge many of the prisoners were taken here. At the time (though a coward before) it seemed that I was ready to meet the whole rebel army; every vestige of fear had vanished. A colonel rushed into the breakfast room and a rebel after him, demanded of him to surrender. The colonel, being a very large man, could scarcely breathe, (he was asthmatical), and begged for time to regain his breath; he told them to shoot him, that he would not surrender, and if," said he, "I had my men here you could not take me."

"I saw that he would be shot if he resisted any longer, and while the rebels were contending with some prisoners in another part of the breakfast-room, I begged the colonel to go with him and I would save his sword. He consented, and I concealed his sword in the folds of my dress, and begged them to grant him five minutes, which was granted, and he assured me that he would be back for his sword." It was a sad sight to see them take that gray-headed veteran, but it was a joyful sight to see him return to reclaim his sword, having gone with them as far as Monterey Springs and escaped—rolled away from them, he said, for he could not walk.

Another of Miss Sheades' pupils, of some 17 summers, played an equally prominent part in the thrilling drama on a different part of the battle-field. Miss Sheades says:

"She occupied with her relatives the best dwelling house in the country, the ruins of which are visible from the Seminary Ridge about a mile west of Gettysburg. (The destruction of this building was noticed by Mr. Everett in his oration.)

"Early on Wednesday morning the signs of the approaching tempest were so numerous and unmistakable that she was prevented from attending the school."

"During the charge of Buford's cavalry, which commenced the battle, this house was forcibly occupied by the Federal sharpshooters from which to fire upon the rebels."

"On the repulse of the Union cavalry the rebels announced their intention of firing the building, in accordance with the laws of war, it having been used (they said) as a fort."

"The family and the young lady protested, explaining that the occupation was forcible, and not with their consent, the young lady adding that her mother, who was not now living, was a Southern woman, and that she would blush for her parentage if Southern men could thus fire the house of defenceless females and turn them but in the midst of a battle."

"One of the ruffians then approached her and proposed, in a confidential manner, that if she would prove that she was not a renegade Southerner by hurrahing for the Southern Confederacy he would see what could be done. The young heroine indignantly refused, and abandoning her burning home with her aunt, ran the gauntlet of the fire of the two armies."

The name of Miss Sheades' pupil who thus acted and suffered is Miss Amelia E. Harmon, the daughter of R. T. Harmon, a subaltern officer of a Pennsylvania cavalry regiment in General Grant's army. The owner of the mansion destroyed is Mr. E. Harmon.

ARRIVAL OF GUERRILLAS.—Eight desperate guerrillas were brought in last evening from Franklin, having been captured by Grider's scouts in that neighborhood a few days since. For some time past they have been a terror to the people of that vicinity, and all manner of depredations have been committed by them. We are informed that they belong to Tennessee and Alabama cavalry. They will be tried by court-martial in this city.

Too much association gives a ground of suspicion. Truth and honesty have no need of loud protestations.

PASSPORT SYSTEM FOR AMERICAN SHIPS.—In consequence of the piratical seizure of the Chesapeake, and the liability of other vessels leaving our ports to similar enterprises, instructions have been received by the United States Marshal at New York from the Secretary of State, directing him not to allow any American vessel to leave New York without a permit signed by him certifying that the parties on board had passed under his inspection and were properly vouched for. At the same time Rear Admiral Paulding received instructions from the Navy Department to station a vessel off the bar at Sandy Hook and another at Throgg's Neck, with orders to detain every outward bound American vessel not having a pass duly signed by the United States Marshal certifying that her passengers and crew had been examined by his officers and that she was permitted to depart on her voyage. In obedience to these instructions Admiral Paulding at once dispatched a vessel to Sandy Hook, and the Peterhoff, recently captured as a prize, but now fitted up by the Government as a gunboat, to Throgg's Neck. The order of the Government will thus be rigorously enforced.

It is understood also that the United States Marshal is instructed to have a sufficient detective force on board every American vessel, with authority to search for arms and contraband correspondence, and will arrest and commit to Fort Warren any person in whose possession arms and such correspondence are found. He has authority to call upon Major Gen. Dix commanding Department of the East for any aid or assistance he may require to carry out his instructions.—National Intelligencer.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—It has been erroneously stated that all letters to members of Congress must be prepaid. The transmission and receipt of mail matter by them continues free as heretofore, under the franking privilege. All correspondence, however, addressed to any Executive Department, or any officer of it, must now be prepaid, excepting official communications written by some officer of the Department, or an officer under its control or responsible to it, and in such cases, under the words "Official Business" on the envelope, the officer must sign his name with his official designation.—National Intelligencer.

DEATH OF GEN. CORCORAN.—A dispatch from Fairfax Court House (Va.) announces the death, on the evening of Tuesday last, of Brig. Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN, from injuries received by a fall from his horse.

Gen. Corcoran was among the first to engage in the present struggle for the maintenance of the nationality of his adopted country, and entered the military service of the United States in response to the call of the President as Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of New York. His capture at the first battle of Bull Run, his subsequent imprisonment at Richmond, his heroic and patriotic conduct during that imprisonment, his subsequent release and popular reception in New York and other cities during the summer of '62, are all familiar to the public. In consideration of his eminent services and patriotism, he was commissioned Brigadier General by the President while yet he remained in the hands of the enemy. On his return to New York he raised a brigade with which he again took the field, and has since been stationed most of the time in the vicinity of Suffolk, Virginia. The announcement of his untimely and accidental death will fall heavily upon his numerous friends, and will be felt as a serious loss by the Government, which he has served with so much zeal and fidelity. His age was about forty-five years. He was a native of Ireland, but was a resident of the city of New York ten or fifteen years prior to the war.

A splendid specimen of orthography is seen in the window of a beer house in the neighborhood of Sheep street, Birmingham, viz., "Bleat Bear Sowld Hear tuppens a Cwatt."

U. S. 5-20's.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw his popular Loan from Sale at Par, and until then, days notice is given, the undersigned, as "General Subscription Agent," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five hundred Millions of Dollars. Nearly Four Hundred Millions have been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, mostly within the last few months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenue, and in the issue of the Interest bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent loan.

THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self-interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will be beyond their reach and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a Six per Cent. Loan, the Interest and Principal payable in Coin, thus yielding over Nine per cent. per annum at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in coin; these duties have for a long time past amounted to over a Quarter of a Millions of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payment upon all liabilities.

The loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years, yet the Government has the right to pay them off in gold, at par, at any time after 5 years.

The interest is paid half-yearly, viz: on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are \$50, \$500, \$5000, and \$10,000; or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, \$5,000 and \$10,000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trust-owners the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns, or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one-and-a-half per cent, on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds six hundred dollars per annum; all other investments, such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the country will continue to dispose of the Bonds; and all orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few days delay in the delivery of the bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.

Notice.

PERSONS holding accounts against the Institute for the Education and Training of the Feeble-Minded Children for work, or articles furnished, prior to the 11th of February last, (and not audited) will present them that they may be laid before the Legislature.

J. SWIGERT, Pres't of the Board.
Dec. 19, 1862-2w.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE CARROLL county jail, by a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself ED. WILLIAMS. He is about 5 feet 5 or 9 inches high, light complexion, 19 years of age, had on when taken up a striped cassimere box coat, black felt hat, and gray mixed pants, and in his possession an oil cloth and blanket, marked with the letters U. S. He was taken from a steamer, Prima Donna, at the wharf at Carrollton, Carroll county, Ky. Says he belongs to Park Townsend, of Huntville, Alabama.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

DAVID OWEN, J. C. C.
Dec. 17, 1863-1m.

NEW CLOTHING HOUSE!!
COMMONWEALTH BUILDING.

WE would respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort, and vicinity, that we have opened our new and select stock of clothing and

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Consisting of GLOVES, GAITERS, HOSIERY, NEW STYLE NECK-TIES, SCARFS, AND HANDKERCHIEFS, FINE WOOLEN AND WHITE SHIRTS AND GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR.

It is our purpose to render our stock the most desirable in Franklin county. We intend selling our goods at a small advance, so that we can constantly keep a new stock in the market.

Remember the place, under the Commonwealth printing office.

November 23, 1863-1t.

Kentucky Central Railroad!
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1863-4.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:35 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ONE PASSENGER TRAIN
Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:05 A. M.
Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12:20 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE ARRIVE
Nicholasville 12:20 P. M. Covington 6:00 P. M.
Lexington 1:10 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M.
Cincinnati 7:00 P. M. St. Louis 10:45 A. M.
And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for Supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:40, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the L. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through Sleeping Cars by Night Mail.

For through tickets, apply at the office of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

A. H. RAMSON,
Gen'l Ticket Agent.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.
Franklin Circuit Court.

T. N. Lindsey, Trustee of E. W. Morgan, Pl'tiff, vs. E. W. Morgan's Creditors, &c., Defendants.

Petition in Equity.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will hear proof of claims at my office, in the city of Frankfort, from the day until the 10th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1864. Creditors who fail to present their claims within the time above specified will be barred.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
Commissioner.

Frankfort, Oct. 26, 1863-1d.

Commissioner's Notice.
Franklin Circuit Court.

John Harrod, Adm'r, with the will annexed, of Jas. Fears, Jr., dec'd, Pl'tiff, vs. Lucretia Fears and others, Defendants.

Petition in Equity.

THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned, Master Commissioner, for settlement. All persons having claims against the estate of James Fears, deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same to me, sworn to and proven as required by law, on or before the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, for settlement, otherwise they will be barred.

GEO. W. GWIN,
Master Commissioner.

November 4, 1863-1d.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.
Patented October 13, 1862.

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY.....JANUARY 1, 1863.

Our Carrier Boy will wait upon our subscribers with his annual address this morning. He has been faithful through sunshine and through snow in delivering our paper. We bespeak for him a liberal consideration from one and all.

Flags for the 22d Kentucky.

The splendid stand of colors which have been purchased from contributions made in Franklin, Greenup, and Carter counties, and the city of Louisville, and which have been on exhibition at Pollard's, will, in a few days, be sent to Louisville and from there to the regiment in the far South West. These flags are gotten up in the handsomest style, and reflect credit upon the makers, as well as upon Col. Pollard and others, who have had immediate connection with this well-timed and appropriate memento. Suitable inscriptions are put upon the flags and staff. The names of the principal places where this regiment has distinguished itself are engraved upon plates on the staff, and indicate the varied and honorable service through which this regiment has passed. The following are the inscriptions:

Middle Creek; First U. S. Colors planted at Cumberland Gap; Tazewell; Chickasaw; Arkansas Post; Fort Gibson; Champlain Hills; Big Black Bridge; Siege of Vicksburg; and Siege of Jackson.

No regiment in the service can show a prouder record—none can justly claim a higher position in the history of our State than the 22d. In camp, on the march, in skirmish, and in fierce battles, they have all, officers and men, proven themselves to be soldiers of the first rank. In no single instance have they failed or flinched.

This regiment, by the efficiency of its officers, and the soldierly qualities of its men, has always commanded the confidence of commanders, and thereby gained honorable positions. Of its conduct during this war Kentucky may justly feel proud.

They deserve this gift—they have, by hard and brilliant service, won the colors, and, from the past, the donors may feel assured that they will be bravely and vigilantly guarded.

By a letter received in Louisville from the Twenty-second regiment Kentucky volunteers, we learn that the regiment is at present stationed at Plaquemine, Louisiana. The number of troops at that place is about 2,000. The Louisville boys are going to publish a paper called the "Picket Guard." Lieut. Chas. G. Shanks, late of the "Journal" office, will be the editor; Capt. Jack Hughes, publisher. Sergeant Tom Collins and Enoch Napier, of the "Democrat" office, and John Rlorer, are the compositors. Please X. We are proud to learn that Lieut. Col. Geo. W. Monroe, the gallant and brave, has received the eagle on his worthy and deserving shoulders. May a star soon put the eagle to flight. The balance of that gallant war-worn band of heroes are at present in excellent health and spirits.

We understand that Col. Carter, late commander of the famous Virginia Black Horse Cavalry that made the furious charge on our lines at Bull Run, is now a prisoner in Camp Chase prison. That redoubtable body of horsemen, which constituted the flower of Stuart's cavalry division, has been entirely used up. This Col. Carter, now a prisoner, is a son of that Col. Carter, who, in the Convention, so persistently opposed the secession of Virginia, at the time when the mob threatened the Convention with violence unless they would immediately adopt the ordinance of secession. Col. Carter, the father, is said to be a sound Union man yet; though his son joined the rebel army as Colonel of cavalry, and is now in the Camp Chase prison. He was taken there on Thursday evening last.

SAD ACCIDENT AT LEAVENWORTH, INDIANA.—Mr. Edward Caldwell, of Leavenworth, Ind., attended a festival at the Presbyterian Church in that town on Christmas eve, accompanied by his wife and little son Eugene. In leaving the church at the conclusion of the ceremonies, the steps by which the entry to the building was made, gave way and precipitated Mr. Caldwell and his child, which he held in his arms, to the ground, the child's head striking with such force upon a stone as to fracture its skull, from the effects of which the little sufferer died on Saturday evening.

The regular term of the Kenton Circuit Court convened at Covington on Monday, Judge Doniphan on the bench. The judge, in his charge to the jury, called attention to the law, which makes it an offense, punishable with fine, for any person to "pass, attempt to pass, or circulate within the State of Kentucky, any foreign bank-bill or note, or other thing, purporting to be money, whether it be the issue of a bank, or other corporation, or individual, of a less denomination than five dollars." This law was enacted in 1853, but so far as we can learn, there has never been a presentment under it. Its enforcement now would doubtless create as great a consternation as the conscription.

On Monday, five hundred conscripts and substitutes, from New Hampshire, passed through Cincinnati under strong guard, en route to the various regiments to which they have been assigned in Tennessee. The drafted men were all uniformed and equipped with the exception of guns, which they had not. They passed over the Kentucky Central Railroad on Tuesday evening.

A Last Interview with Mr. Crittenden.

The subjoined communication emanates from a citizen of Kentucky who illustrates in his person the qualities which adorn the Christian minister and the Christian patriot. It will be seen that his own views are marked by great candor, while he states those of the lamented Crittenden on a much-mooted question of the current civil and military history:

The writer, a loyal citizen of a Border State, had been as deeply interested as others, perhaps, in the events of this disastrous war up to the time when the President of the United States was pleased to issue his premonitory emancipation proclamation; but, in a somewhat extended intercourse with loyal men around him, he met with no one who was so profoundly agitated by the probable bearing and effect of that proclamation upon the interest of the great struggle in which his country was involved. It seemed to him that its influence in the Border States "would be evil and only evil, and that continually."

But, in order to allay this agitation and to keep him firm in his loyalty, he argued thus: The view I have of this question is necessarily one-sided and partial; whereas, from his commanding eminence, that which the President has issued is more broad and comprehensive, and by endeavoring to place myself in his position I can readily conceive of grave and weighty reasons influencing his judgment unknown to me, or if known, not duly appreciated—such as yielding somewhat to impetuosity of friends, or hopes inspired by the effect abroad of some such measure. At any rate he has a right to decide, and I have not. Counsel and action are his, acquiescence and obedience are mine, even when I cannot cordially approve; or, to put the question upon no higher ground, he has decided, and it only remains that I should try to make the best of the inevitable. Still, I could not readily bring myself to believe that it was inevitable. Perhaps the President, upon more mature reflection, at the end of the hundred days, would abstain from issuing a further proclamation. I must confess the hope was very faint, and consequently when the second proclamation came it did not agitate me much.

After a lapse of a few months, and within a few weeks before the death of Mr. Crittenden, being in Frankfort, I could not resist the desire I felt to call upon him, and to state the case substantially in this form:

Mr. Crittenden, I am, as you know, a loyal man and somewhat more, a Christian patriot, not merely feeling myself bound by the very ancient injunction "thou shalt not speak evil of the ruler of thy people," but also equally bound, when any act of his is capable of two constructions, to put upon it the most favorable construction of which it is susceptible. With regard to the President's two emancipation proclamations I am disposed to argue thus: He really has just as little confidence in them as I have; just as little as he himself had at the time of his interview with you gentlemen, Representatives and Senators from the Border States, and soon after with the Chicago committee; and I want your opinion, if you feel free to express it, whether he has yielded to an important outside pressure, through a lack of firmness, which I should be very reluctant to believe, or whether he did not virtually say to those who resorted to it, gentlemen, I cannot possibly concur in opinion with you, but we will try the experiment, and then should it result as I confidently predict we shall be brought to agreement upon some other line of conduct.

Mr. Crittenden's reply to me was: My friend, Mr. Lincoln is an honest man and a true patriot, and on religious grounds, he is fairly entitled from every loyal Christian man to the favorable construction which you are disposed to put upon his conduct; and I know of many distinguished statesmen in Washington who entirely agree with you; but, for myself, I confess that I think he lacked firmness and yielded to pressure, under exaggerated apprehensions of disastrous consequences, if he did not.

I have selected the present moment, Messrs. Editors, for offering this for insertion in your columns, should you deem it honorable to the memory of this great and good man, and likely to exert a salutary influence, in order to ask the question whether it throws any light upon a reported speech of the President's to which you have helped to give currency, that "issuing his emancipation proclamation was the greatest mistake he ever committed?"

Confidence in the honesty and integrity of the President is a strong anchor of hope in these stormy times, but with the Christian sheet-anchor of hope is in God; "that whilst man proposes God disposes;" and that, in the long run, "all things shall be made to work together for good" to this great country, which He has delighted to bless.

CAPTURE OF GUERRILLAS.—A special to the Cincinnati Gazette states that fifty of Forester's guerrillas, including a Colonel, Major, and Chaplain, were captured by Gen. Dodge's mounted infantry, near Pulaski, and brought into Nashville on Christmas. Three were in chains, charged with the murder of a Federal soldier last summer. The skulls of murdered men, placed as ornaments on the mantelpiece, were found in their room. Three hundred guerrillas have been lately captured by Gen. Dodge.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Last Sunday a son of Mrs. Robinson, about twelve years of age, while skating on one of the ponds at Columbus, Ky., near the old rebel fort Jackson, broke through the ice and was drowned. One or two other lads came near drowning also. The pond was formed by the removal of earth for some purpose, and is from six to eight feet deep.

MYSTERIOUS.—The Marlborough (Maryland) Gazette says: "It is regarded as somewhat mysterious that the secessing young ladies sent away from Baltimore for contraband offenses appear bright and merry at the balls and theaters in New York. An underground railroad is said to be in operation somewhere."

The most serious disaster in the terrible gale which raged on the English and continental coast from the 3d to the 5th inst., was the loss of a Hamburg ship with emigrants from Australia. Of the crew and passengers, three hundred perished, and only forty-four were saved. Over thirty columns of the London papers are filled with lists of vessels lost.

OFFICIAL. LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 1.]
JOINT RESOLUTION of thanks to Major-General Ulysses S. Grant, and the officers and soldiers who have fought under his command during this rebellion; and providing that the President of the United States shall cause a medal to be struck, to be presented to Major-General Grant in the name of the People of the United States of America.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the thanks of Congress be and they hereby are presented to Major-General Ulysses S. Grant, and through him to the officers and soldiers who have fought under his command during this rebellion, for their gallantry and good conduct in the battles in which they have been engaged; and that the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck, with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be presented to Major-General Grant.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That when the said medal shall have been struck, the President shall cause a copy of this joint resolution to be engrossed on parchment, and shall transmit the same, together with the said medal, to Major-General Grant, to be presented to him in the name of the people of the United States of America.

Sec. 3. And be it further resolved, That a sufficient sum of money to carry this resolution into effect is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
H. HAMILIN,
Vice President of the U. S. and President of the Senate.
Approved, December 17, 1863.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

We are under obligations to Hon. L. W. Powell, for valuable public documents. He will please accept our thanks for them.

DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A family named Kitts recently removed from Brighton to Freeport, in Nebraska Territory. Mrs. Kitts, with her child, appears to have visited Brighton on the 21st inst., and to have started home in the evening in a hand car, which was worked by a man whose name is as yet unknown. In the vicinity of the lower Stockton road, the car met a locomotive which had started up from Freeport. The result was the immediate death of the man, woman, and child. The bodies of the man and woman were considerably mangled; that of the child was less injured than either of the others. The bodies were all taken back to Freeport.

WHAT WOMEN DO IN ENGLAND.—By the new census just taken in England there is presented some very interesting items as to the employments of women. They do not seem to be excluded from the business of life as much as in this country. The report says that 17 are bankers and money-lenders, 274 commercial clerks, 400 are printers, 15 are doctors, 6 are reporters, 17 are dentists, and 44,000 are out-door laborers, engaged as field hands and doing everything which is connected with farm work. There are many more who are designers and draftsmen and engravers upon wood, many of whom are artists of a high order.

IDAHO.—The election of a Territorial Delegate and members of the first Legislature came off on the last day of October. Governor Wallace is reported elected. Several gentlemen arrived here by last Express from "Eastern Idaho" on Sunday evening on their way to Washington, to effect, if possible, the division of the Territory. The deep snows intervening between the mines in the east and the seat of Government in the west is the chief reason assigned for the demand of separation. To attend the Legislature, on Monday next, the members from the east will have to make a detour of nearly a thousand miles. N. P. Langford, Esq., one of the members of the Upper House, from whom we had a call on Monday, represents the prospect very flattering to the miners, especially at the Stikwater diggings. An accession of forty thousand miners is looked for next summer. The reports of abundant gold in the Yellow Stone country are more than confirmed.

HUGO AND GARIBALDI.—The Guernsey Star publishes the subjoined correspondence, which has recently taken place between Gen. Garibaldi and Victor Hugo:

"CAPREIA, Aug. 1863.
"Dear Friend: I want another million of muskets for the Italians. I am certain that you will help me to collect the necessary funds. The money will be placed in the hands of the Signor Adriano Lemari, our treasurer. Yours, G. GARIBALDI."

"Dear Garibaldi: I have been absent, which delayed my receipt of your letter and your receipt of my reply. You may safely depend upon the little that I can do. I will, as you think it useful, seize the first opportunity to raise my voice. You will need also the million of muskets; you will need also, and above all, the million of arms, the million of hearts, and a million of souls. They will come. Your friend,
"VICTOR HUGO."

"OLD BRAINS."—An amusing typographical error occurred in one of the New York papers, in printing General Hallack's Report of War Operations. The General, who enjoys the sobriquet of "Old Brains," wrote in deprecation of the immense cost of army transportation, and made out a case for himself by saying that "our trains have been materially reduced during the year." Imagine his disgust when he found the boast printed "our brains have been materially reduced!" Artemus Ward might add: "N. B.—This is sarkasm."

In Elizabethtown, Indiana, the people tarred and feathered—not the keeper of a grocery—but his shop, covering it all over with a good coat!

Pleasure is to woman what the sun is to flowers; if moderately enjoyed, it beautifies, it refreshes, and it improves; if immoderately, it withers, it deteriorates, and destroys.

Mr. Smithers, how can you sleep so? The sun has been up these two hours. 'Well, what if he has? (hiccup) He goes to bed at dark, while I'm on a bender till after midnight.' (hiccup.)

DIED.
On Wednesday evening, December 23d, at six o'clock, after an illness of ten days, Mrs. SARAH WESTON SEATON, the beloved wife of WILLIAM W. SEATON, Editor of the National Intelligencer, aged 74 years.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.
PEOPLE'S TICKET!
FOR POLICE JUDGE.....JOHN R. GRAHAM.
FOR CITY MARSHAL.....W. B. HOLEMAN.
FOR CITY CLERK.....W. T. BACON.
FOR CITY ATTORNEY.....S. D. MORRIS.
FOR CITY COUNCILMEN—G. W. GWIN, STEPHEN BLACK, E. WHITESIDES, JAS. M. TODD, W. A. GAINES, J. J. QUINN, A. G. CAMMACK, and JOHN A. CRITTENDEN.
Dec. 25, 1863-4.

We are authorized to announce J. M. HEWITT, Jr., as a candidate for City Attorney at the election to be held in Frankfort, on the first Saturday in January, 1864.
Dec. 25, 1863-4.

We are authorized to announce Wm. CRAIK, as a candidate for City Marshal, at the next election for city officers.
Dec. 15, 1863-4.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863.
On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.

"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."

"A. HENRY THURSTON,
"Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,"
"NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, 1863."

"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."

"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."

"By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans."
"WM. M. MILES,
"Major and Provost Marshal General."

SPECIAL PERMIT.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE,
"NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863."

Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140 one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

J. R. DILLIN,
Per WILL S. HALL,
Surveyor of Customs.

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.
"VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863."

"Dear Sir—I am happy to state you that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed to unhealthy climates."

H. W. ROGERS,
"Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission."
January 1, 1864-6m.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED EQUAL TO NEW, on the receipt of 35 cents. Circulars for the Johnson Pen, sent on application, by Mail or otherwise.

E. S. JOHNSON, Manufacturer and Office,
15 MAIDEN LANE, New York City.
December 25, 1863-1md.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

THOSE WHO WISH TO MAKE PRESENTS to their friends, will find a handsome assortment of BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c. At

S. C. BULL'S Book Store.
December 25, 1863-4f.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine.
December 25, 1863-4f.

If you want any DRY GOODS, go to Gray & Saffell's. They have just received a large lot and are receiving every day. Best American prints 20 cents per yard. Extra Heavy Brown Sheetings 40 cents per yard. Everything also in proportion.
December 25, 1863-4f.

Go to Gray & Saffell's and buy your SHOES, LADIES', CHILDREN'S and NEGRO WOMEN'S SHOES, at cost, for a few days.
December 25, 1863-4f.

METALFES REPORT—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

WAR MAKES HIGH PRICES SAPONIFIER helps to reduce them. It makes Soap for Four cents a pound by using your kitchen grease.

CAUTION! As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the Patented article put up in Iron cans, all others being Counterfeits.

PENNSYLVANIA-SALT MANUF'G CO.
Philadelphia—No. 127, Walnut Street.
Pittsburg—Pitt Street and Duquesne Way.
Nov. 18, 1863-3m.

STOLEN!

SOME person has stolen from me an envelope containing the following NOTES, viz: One of Michael Kelly, for \$50, dated July 25, 1863, due one year after date; one of said Kelly, for \$50, same date, and due two years after date; three notes of Leslie Comb, two for \$50 each, one for \$25, with a credit of \$17 on it, due in July, 1863; two notes for \$63 each, due in one and two years given by a man in Lexington, name not recollected, for the purchase of a lot.

All persons are forewarned not to trade for these notes.
WM. R. COMBS.
Jan. 1, 1864-2m.

DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His COMPOUND PECTORAL OF WILD CHERRY, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the corners of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the Bitters now offered to the public. That it belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless, satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influence, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies. In

DYSPEPSIA,

and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved roots, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whiskey, which he is confident has no equal in the world. He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the

CEDRON BITTERS.

one trial, and you will never use any others. It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific.

In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER, OR KIDNEYS:

UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS:

IN GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA:

And in FEVER AND AGUE;

it is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally.

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.
Jan. 1, 1864-6m.

WOODFORD FEMALE COLLEGE FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, passed at the present session thereof, the undersigned, Trustees of the Woodford Female College, in the town of Versailles, Woodford county, Kentucky, will offer at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door, in said town, on Wednesday, the 22d day of January, 1864, the LAND AND PREMISES upon which the College is situated, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, including a large quantity of

Household and Kitchen Furniture, all new and in good condition.

The lot upon which said College stands contains ABOUT SIX ACRES.

with all the necessary buildings, recently erected, to accommodate about seventy-five boarders, and is one of the most desirable locations for a Female College in Kentucky.

Persons wishing to purchase said property can have the opportunity of inspecting it by application to the Rev. Elihu Pinkerton, on the premises, or by the undersigned, Trustees of said College, in Versailles, at any time before the day of sale.

THOMAS GRADY,
ZEB. WADD,
WILLIAM M. DANIEL,
N. STONE,
JOHN S. MINARY, Trustees.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF A SPLENDID SCOTT COUNTY FARM,

Negroes, Stock, &c.

BY virtue of a judgment of the Scott Circuit Court, rendered at the May term, 1863, in the case of Belknap vs. Junius R. Ward &c., I will, as Commissioner of said Court, sell at public sale to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Wednesday, January 20, 1864, the farm on which Mr. Ward resided, situated in the county of Scott, one mile and a half from Georgetown on the turnpike road to Frankfort, containing

520 ACRES

Of first-rate land. This is one of the finest bodies of land in Kentucky, and is in the highest state of cultivation. It is well watered and well timbered for all purposes.

The improvements are of the finest and most costly character, with one of the finest Dwelling Houses in Kentucky, together with every other building necessary for convenience and comfort. Taking this farm altogether, location, soil, improvements, it is not surpassed, if equalled, by any farm in Kentucky.

I will also sell at the same time a number of LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, &c. Also, all the

PERSONAL PROPERTY

on the place, consisting of Stock of all kinds, viz: 10 Brood Mares, two of which are blooded.

A lot of two year old Yearlings, and Suckling Horses, by the celebrated Northern Trotting Stallion, Flying Cloud.

4 Mule Colts.
15 Head of Cattle.
12 Calves.
7 fine Southdown Sheep, &c.

House and Kitchen Furniture

of the finest description, and various other articles not necessary to enumerate.

TERMS OF SALE.—For the land, one third will be required in hand; the balance in one and two years equal payments.

For the slaves and personal property a credit of six months for all sums over \$30—that sum and under cash.

Notes with good security bearing interest from date and having the force and effect of a judgment will be required for all the property sold. Purchasers may, on the day of sale, pay all or any portion of the purchase money in excess of the sum required.

Possession of slaves will be given on day of sale; and of the land on the 1st of March, 1864.

JOHN F. PAYNE, Com'r.

NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE.

WE would respectfully announce to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that we have just received and opened, on the Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets, (Getz's old stand) a complete assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Consisting of

WHITE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly called to our stock of DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.

Gentlemen will find a complete assortment of CLOTHS, CASIMERES, AND FURNISHING GOODS.

Our goods having been purchased for cash exclusively, of the largest Importers East, we are enabled to sell them at Cincinnati and Louisville retail prices for cash only, and we pledge ourselves to duplicate all bills purchased in the above cities at retail prices. A cordial invitation is extended to everybody to call and examine our stock.

J. L. & W. H. WAGGNER,
Late of Danville Ky.
Dec. 21, 1863-4f.

NOTICE.

To persons holding Quarter-master's and Commissaries' vouchers or certificates:

THE undersigned will attend promptly to the collection of Quarter-master's and Commissaries' vouchers or certificates, and all other just claims against the Government.

We have made arrangements with the Departments at Washington city for the prompt payment of all vouchers or certificates placed in our hands for collection, which have been reported to the Departments by the Quarter-masters and Commissaries.

In all cases where the property has not been returned or accounted for to the Departments by the Quarter-masters and Commissaries, their pay will be stopped until such return of the property is made.

Our charges will be reasonable, depending on the time and trouble in collecting. No compensation asked until collections are made.

All persons who wish their claims or vouchers secured, should forward them to us immediately for collection.

Office southwest corner of Walnut and Third Streets, No. 2, up stairs, Cincinnati, Ohio.

AMUEL F. CARY & CO.
Dec. 16, 1863-6m&4w.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Franklin county, as a runaway slave, Dec. 12, 1863, a negro boy calling himself WILLIAM H. He is about 12 years of age, black color, four feet ten inches high, and weighs 80 pounds, he had on a roundabout, and jeans pants, very much worn. Says he belongs to Wm. Hobson, of Fayette county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

H. R. MILLER, J. F. C.
Dec. 25, 1863-1m.

Split Bottom Chairs.

I HAVE a large lot of Kentucky Penitentiary split bottom chairs for sale. Persons wishing to purchase, will call on Jas. L. S. end, at the Capital Hotel.

J. W. SOUTH.
Dec. 23, 1863-4

